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AN
Historical Account
OF THE
TWELVE PRINTS
OF
MONASTERIES, CASTLES, antient
CHURCHES, and MONUMENTS,
IN THE
County of SUFFOLK,

Which were drawn by JOSHUA KIRBY,
PAINTER in IPSWICH,

AND
Published by him March 26, 1748,

IPSWICH,
Printed by W. CRAIGHTON.
M DCC XLVIII.

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in the Strand

P R E F A C E.

AS several of my Subscribers have desired me to publish a longer Historical Account with my Set of Prints, than is usually done with Things of this Nature, and finding that it could not possibly be put under the Prints without spoiling the Uniformity of them, I have collected, from the best Authors, whatever is most remarkable upon these Subjects, and publish'd it by itself. I was moreover induced to do it, that I might insert some small Sketches of whatever is most remarkable in the Buildings (as Monuments, Inscriptions, and the like) which could not be put upon the Plates, and which I thought would entertain the Curious. So that in these Prints, and this small Tract, we have all that now remains, or that is worthy of Notice in the Monasteries, Castles and Churches, and an Historical Account of every Thing relating to them, from their Foundations to the present Time: And in the Monuments, an Account of those illustrious Persons to whose Memory they were erected, and a short Summary of whatever was remarkable in their Lives and Actions.

I must

P R E F A C E.

I must frankly acknowledge, that some of my Accounts are copied almost verbatim from others: However, as this will spare the trouble of referring to them, I humbly hope that it will give some Entertainment to my generous Subscribers; which if it does, I shall think my Time and Pains well bestowed, and myself sufficiently rewarded; and do with all Humility and Gratitude dedicate this short Treatise to the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, who have honoured with their Subscriptions, this first Essay of

Their most Obedient,

A N D

I P S W I C H,

Mar. 26, 1748.

Dutiful Servant,

Joshua Kirby.

An



An ACCOUNT of
CLARE CASTLE *and* PRIORY.



THIS Castle stands near the river Stour, which divides the two Counties of Suffolk and Essex. It seems to have been a rectangular building, with a large round Tower on the west side of it, upon a very high Eminence, and from its situation, and by what now remains of it, we may reasonably suppose it to have been a place of great Strength. It was encompassed with double Ditches, which were supplied with water from the above River; and there now remains a great many vast Ramparts of earth, upon which the Walls of the Castle were built, the Foundations of which are now to be seen, and are of a prodigious Thickness.

That this Castle is a very antient building is evident; * for in the time of King Canute, a famous Earl named Eluric, or Affrick, founded the Church of St. John Baptist in the castle here, and therein placed several Secular Canons; but in A. D. 1090, Gilbert de Clare gave this Church, and all its Prebends and Endowments, to the Monastery of Bec, in Normandy, and thereby it became a Cell of Benedictine Monks to that Abbey until the year 1124, when his Son Richard removed them to Clare, which was in the time of King Henry I. † He pre-

* Vide Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 509.

† Ibid.

sented the Monks of this place with a little Wood, call'd Stoke-Ho, likewise every year a Doe, out of his park at Hunedene; he also commanded that all his Barons, and other Tenants, should permit them to dispose of their respective Tythes how they pleased.

* This Castle, and the Manor of Clare, was given to Richard Fitz-Herbert by King William the Conqueror, who greatly advanced him both in honour and possessions, for his eminent services in assisting him to get the Crown of England, and for his near Affinity of blood to the said King. He had, besides this manor of Clare, 94 more manors in this County, besides 13 Burgeses in the Corporation of Ipswich. He was the first Earl of Clare; but as he chiefly resided at Tonebruge (now Tunbridge) he went usually by the name of Richard de Tonebruge; what time he died is uncertain, † but he is said to have been slain in a woody tract (called the ill way of Coed-grono in Wales) by one Jerwerth, who lay in ambush for that purpose; which was after the death of King Henry I. || He had four sons, Gislebert, Roger, Walter and Robert, from whom the Fitz-walters are descended: Gislebert succeeded him, who married Adeliza, daughter of the Earl of Clermont, and had by her, Richard, who succeeded him, Gislebert, from whom descended the famous Richard (commonly call'd Richard Strongbow) Earl of Pembroke and Conqueror of Ireland, and Walter. Richard, the eldest, being slain by the Welsh, left two sons, Gilbert and Roger. Gilbert, under King Stephen, was Earl of Hertford; notwithstanding which, both he and his successors, from their chief seat at Tonebruge, wrote themselves de Clare. He dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Roger, whose son Richard married Amicia, daughter and Coheir of William Earl of Gloucester, and in right of her, his posterity were Earls of Gloucester: But at last, upon default of Heirs Male, Leonel, the third son of King Edward III. (who married Elizabeth, daughter and sole Heir of William de Burgo, Earl of Ulster in Ireland,

* Vide Dugd. Baron. p. 210.

† Ibid. p. 206.

|| Camb. Brit. p. 370.

by Elizabeth de Clare) was honoured by his father with the new title of Duke of Clarence; but he having only a daughter, named Philippa, wife of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, King Henry IV. created his youngest son Thomas, Duke of Clarence, who was Governor of Normandy, and in the assaults of the Scotch and French was slain in Anjou, leaving no issue behind him. A considerable time after, King Edward IV. conferred this honour upon George his brother, whom, after bitter quarrels and a most inveterate hatred between them, he had received into favour; yet, for all that, he at length dispatched him in prison, ordering him to be drowned (as common report goes) in a butt of Malmsey wine.

Thus the title of Clarence lay dormant again, till the twenty-second of King James I. when Sir John Holles, of Houghton in Nottinghamshire was created Earl of Clare; to him succeeded John his son, who marrying Elizabeth, one of the Coheiresses of Horace Lord Vere of Tilbury, had two sons, John, who died in his infancy, and Gilbert, who succeeded him in his honour and estate; who by Grace his wife (daughter of the Earl of Kingston) had several sons, of whom the eldest, John, succeeded him in this Earldom, A.D. 1688, and married Margaret the third daughter of Henry Cavendish Duke of Newcastle. He was after the death of his father-in-law (6 K. William III.) created Marquis of Clare and Duke of Newcastle. He died July 17, A.D. 1707, being supposed the richest Peer in England of his time. Having no issue he left the bulk of his Land estate to Tho. Holles Pelham (Son of his youngest Sister Grace,) who was by King George I. created Earl and Marquis of Clare and Duke of Newcastle. When this Castle was demolished, we know not. It is now the property of Sir Hervey Elwes, Bart.

*The Priory, which is supposed to have been founded by Richard de Clare Earl of Gloucester Lord of the Honour of Clare, was first of Friars Heremites, of the order of St. Augustine, who are said to have been seated here by him A.D. 1248, and were the first of this kind of Men-

* Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 527.

4 CLARE CASTLE and PRIORY.

dicants in England; but afterwards it was changed to a College of a Dean and Secular Canons.

* In Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, is a dialogue (in English and Latin) "between a secular askyng and a frere answering, at the grave of Johan of Acres, shewing the lineal descent of the lordis of the honoure of Clare, fro the tyme of the fundation of the freeris in the same honoure, the yere of our lord a.M.CCXLVIII, unto the first of May, the yere, a. M.CCCCLX."

This Priory was valued at its dissolution at 342 l. 4 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{4}$. per ann. and was granted 31 King Hen. VIII. to Richard Friend: To whom it descended afterwards we know not, but the Priory is now converted into a farmhouse, and the Chappel (which was built by Joan de Acres) into a barn. In a nich in the garden are the arms of Clare, carved in stone, (viz. 3 chevrons impaled with a cross,) and under them this inscription, *Perantiqua Insignia Clarenfis.*

Among the Persons of note buried in this place, were, the above Joan de Acres, daughter of King Edward I. so called from the city where she was born, in the Holy Land, (i. e.) Ptolomais, commonly known by the name of Acon, Aker, or Acres. Here is also interr'd the body of her son Ed. Monthermer, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, whom she had by Ralph Monthermer, her second husband, (who was formerly her servant.) Also the remains of Lionel Duke of Clarence, and Earl of Ulster in Ireland, Son of King Edward III. together with his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster aforesaid. And also, Richard de Clare, Dame Alice Spencer, Sir John Beauchamp, Knt. and several other persons of note.

In the chancel windows of the Parish church are several coats of arms, very well painted upon the glafs, amongst which are the arms of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, Bart. Sir George Le Hunt, Sir John Higham, and Sir William Clinton, Knts. who, (as it is expressed on the glafs) were great Benefactors to this church A. D. 1617.

* Vid. Weever's Fun. Mon. p. 754.

SUDBURY,

SUDBURY PRIORY.

THIS House was of the Order of Preaching or Dominican Friars, said to have been founded either by *Simon Theobald, or Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, and one John de Chertsey; or else by † Baldwin de Simperling and Chabil his Wife. But that it was not founded by Simon de Sudbury and John de Chertsey is very evident, because it was in being long before their time. For in the time of King Edward I. the Dominican Friars got an habitation here, by the favour of Baldwin de Simperling, and therefore most probably he was the Founder of this Religious House.

This Priory was granted the 31st of King Henry VIII. to Thomas Elden, Esq; one of the clerks of the privy-council, and surrender'd 36 King Henry VIII. when it was found to be worth, in annual rents, 222l. 18s. 3d. It is now the estate of Denny Cole, Gent.

At the bottom of the Priory was an inscription, but the few remaining letters are so much defaced that it cannot now be made out. In the Hall windows are several coats of arms, burnt into the glass, amongst which are the arms of England and France quarter'd, and another, viz. argent a fess gules, thereon three garbs proper between as many chevrons azure, each charged with three escallop shells argent; and also a third, which is nebulée of six pieces argent and sable, on a chief gules, a lyon passant guardant, or.

In the Priory Church were interred the bodies of John de Simperling and Chabil his Wife, Robert the Son of Sir William Simperling, Knt. Sir Robert Carlonell and Sir John his Son, Knts. Sir William Grey, Knt. Sir Peter Giffard, Knt. and Dame Julian his Wife, Sir Thomas Giffard his Son, Knt. Sir William Giffard, Knt. Sir William Cranville, Knt. Sir Thomas his Son and Maud his Wife, Sir Gilbert of Greymonde, Knt. and Gunnora his Wife, Dame Agnes de Bello Campo, Dame Alice de In-

• Vide Weever's Fun. Mon. p. 743.

† Tan. Not. Mon. p. 529.

fula, Wife of Sir Robert Fitzwater, Knt. Dame Catherine Hengrave, Sir John Culthorp and Alice his Wife, the Heart of Sir Thomas Weyland, Knt. Sir John Giffard, Knt. Sir John Goldingham, Knt. and Dame Hillazia his Wife, Sir Thomas Lotun, Knt. Sir William Tendering, Knt. qui obiit 1375, and Margaret his Wife, quæ obiit 1394; Dame Joan Shelton, Dame Joan Waldegrave, Maud Hankedon, Daughter of Sir Thomas Lacy, Knt. William Waldgrave, John Drury Son of William Drury, and some other persons of note.*

BUNGAY CASTLE.

THIS Castle stands near the banks of the river Waveny, which separates the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. It is supposed to have been built by some of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk; and we find that Hugh Bigod, in the time of King Stephen, had made it so strong, that he looked upon it as a place almost impregnable; saying (in the wars between that King and the Empreſs Maud) †

Were I in my Castle of Bungay,

Upon the River Wayney,

I would ne care for the King of Cockney.

But when King Henry II. came to the throne (as he always had sided with K. Stephen) he was forced to capitulate for this his Castle, and pay a very large sum, and give sufficient hostages, to save it from being demolished. He was likewise Proprietor of the Castles of Felixstow and Framlingham; but as he had joined and assisted Richard, second son of the said King Henry, in the rebellion which he carried on against his father, his Castle of Felixstow was demolished, and those of Framlingham and Bungay taken from him; and in the reign of King Henry III. this of Bungay was demolished: But Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, obtain'd a licence, 10 King Ed.

* Vide Weever's Fun. Mon. p. 744.

† Camb. Brit. p. 376.

ward I. to embattle his house in the place where the Castle stood. After him it reverted to the Crown; but in the reign of King Richard II. William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, died possessed of the Castle, Borough, and Manor of Bungay. He married Joan, Daughter of Edward Montacute by Alice his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of Thomas Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and fifth Son of King Edward I. on whom it is probable, this King settled them. To whom it descended afterwards we know not, but it is now the property of a Tradesman in Bungay. The house between the two towers was lately built, and is inhabited by poor people.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL in Ipswich.

THIS was a House of Black Friars (who settled here the latter end of the reign of King Hen. III.) and supposed by some to have been founded by Henry de Manesby, Henry Redred, and Henry de Loudham; or by others, by John Harys or Haws. This Friary was granted the (33 King Henry VIII.) to William Sabyn*, but it was afterwards the Estate of John Southwell. the King's Chirurgion, of whom this Corporation purchased it, with a pious and charitable design, to found therein an Hospital, for the relief and maintenance of poor aged Persons and Children, for the curing poor sick Persons, and for the Correction and Employment of the vicious and idle poor people. This was confirmed to them by a Charter, bearing date, May 16, 1572, in the 14th of Queen Elizabeth, under the name and title of Christ's Hospital. It was supported at first by annual Subscriptions, but afterwards the Corporation made an order, that every Free-Man, upon his being admitted to his Freedom, should pay something towards the support of it, before he was sworn.

The Corporation was not only appointed by the Charter, Trustees for this Charity, but were also to see after the application of it, They were impowered to make

* Vid. Tan. Not. Mon p. 528.

what Laws and Regulations they should think proper, for the better government of the Poor of the said Hospital, and they were to choose four Governors annually upon the feast day of St. Michael out of the Burgeses, who were to receive all the rents, &c. belonging to it; and these Governors were to pass their accounts every year, when four new Governors were to be chosen. These Governors had several officers or servants under them to assist them in the discharge of their office.

And that the pious design of the Donors might be effectually carried into execution, these Governors, Officers, or Servants, were commanded by the Charter, to search every suspected house in the Corporation or Liberties thereof (or any other place in the county of Suffolk) which were receptacles for Rogues, Vagrants, Vagabonds, sturdy Beggars, or any other loose, disorderly, or immoral persons, and to commit such persons, (and likewise those who harbour them) to the workhouse in this Hospital, and there to keep them to hard labour, and otherwise to punish them as the said Governors should think good, lawful, or expedient. And any other free Burgeses of the said Town, might at the instance or command of the Bailiffs or Governors, apprehend any loose, idle, or masterless persons, who should be found strolling about it, and commit them to this place, and compel the said idle vagrants to exercise themselves in some honest labour or work.

This was the original design of this Charity, and a very laudable one it was, calculated solely for a publick good, and therefore reflects much honour to the Corporation.

It is now an Hospital, where about twenty poor boys are maintained, cloathed, and educated, who have two masters over them; one to teach them to read and write, and the other to take care of and provide them the common necessities of life. The number of these boys, in 1689, was but twelve, but they are now (sometimes) augmented to double that number: This was partly owing to a large donation given by Nicholas Philips, Esq; a Portman of this Town, who by his Will, bearing date

23 May, 1670, gave to the amount of Sixty Pounds per annum " towards the learning and teaching poor Children, providing books, ink, paper, and convenient apparel, binding them out apprentices, and for the providing of flax, hemp or wool, or such other needful things, as well for the setting such poor Children to work, as for the help of them; and also for the providing bedding convenient and necessary for such Children; and also a convenient House for the said Children to be taught in."

Mr. Philips may be consider'd as the Founder of this School, as there does not appear to have been any regular School there before his gift; but some small legacies have been given since his Donation, particularly one in 1745, of 240l. by Dame Amy Kemp, of Kesgrave, Relict of Sir Robert Kemp, Bart. and Daughter of the above Richard Philips, Esq.

The Bridewell is still continued, but serves only for a place of correction for offenders within the liberties of the Corporation. At the end of the Bridewell is a very pretty Chapel, neatly seated, and over it a large spacious Room, now the Town Library. This Library has had near 170 Benefactors to it, since the year 1612; but before that time the Books belonging to the Corporation were kept in a chest, being but few in number and those of small value. The Keys of this Library are kept in the hands of the Bailiffs, and the Master of the Grammar-School, and every Freeman has a right to take out any of the Books, upon his giving a proper receipt for them.

The Cloisters of the Fryers Preachers are now standing entire. There is also a very large Room on the south-side, which serv'd formerly for a publick Dining-Room for the Friars: It is now converted into a School-Room, and is where the Grammar-School is now kept; but it was not kept in this place till the time of King James I. however there was a Grammar-School in this Town in 1477, which was under the direction of the Bishop of Norwich; and in 1482, one Richard Felaw, Portman (eight times Bailiff, and twice Member of Parliament for this Town) gave the profits of some lands and houses towards

wards a Grammar-School, and amongst them a house for the Master to live in. These houses and lands were alienated, 20 King Hen. VIII. at the request of Cardinal Woolsey, and given to his new College in this Town; but as the Cardinal fell soon after, all that belonged to this his College was seized, and very probably these lands, &c. along with them. But notwithstanding Woolsey's College and School came to nothing, by his being stripp'd of all his honour and riches (which otherwise might have been one of the most remarkable Colleges in England, as he had such a singular regard for this Town, the place of his birth) yet what he did, was evidently the cause of King Henry's Foundation. This Charter was renewed and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, and an annual stipend of 38l. 13s. 4d. given out of the Crown Lands (in the County of Suffolk) for a Master and Usher for the said School: The Master was to have 24l. 6s. 8d. and the Usher 14l. 6s. 8d. per ann. which was a very considerable sum at that time. There have been no great additions made to either of their salaries since, the Master having now but 32l. 6s. 8d. (exclusive of a house to live in) and the Usher but 19l. per ann. The Corporation has the power of choosing and nominating both Master and Usher, vested in them, and can make what rules they think proper for regulating and governing of the said School.

Part of the Hospital is now an Alms-House, which was founded by Mr. Henry Tooley, a Portman of this Corporation, A.D. 1551, (and is called Tooley's Foundation) and confirm'd by a Charter of Philip and Mary. It was originally intended for the relief of ten poor persons only of this town who were unfeignedly Lame, by reason of the King's Wars, or otherwise, or those who could not get their living or one half of it. Each person was to be paid 6d. weekly, for his maintenance, and every other year was to have a livery and badge, and to be allowed a sufficient quantity of firing. And in case the annual income of the estate should be more than sufficient to provide for these ten poor persons, as directed by his will, that then the Bailiffs or Wardens should

should have a power to procure Houses, and put in more, in proportion to the said yearly Income, but that the number should not exceed Fifty; however, the Will of the Donor, (in this respect) has not been punctually observed, since near Eighty Persons has received benefit from this Charity at one time, which is more by Thirty than was originally intended, and more than the present Income of the Estate is sufficient to maintain; the consequence of which is, that not so many can receive so much benefit as they otherwise might, or what by the Will of the Donor they are entitled to; but the present Gentlemen of the Corporation are endeavouring to redress this inconvenience, by reducing the number to Fifty, or under, and thereby to replace it upon its ancient foundation.

A little after the death of Mr. Henry Tooley, the annual Income of the Estate was but 100 Marks, but it is now between three and four hundred pounds per ann.

Among the many good Rules and Orders to be observed by the poor of this Hospital, these were some, that they should constantly attend divine worship, and every Morning and Evening, should say distinctly the following Prayer, which is the more remarkable as it was composed by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

“ O Almighty and most merciful Father incline we
 “ beseech thee, thy most gracious Ears unto us thy poor
 “ Creatures, but yet the Work of thy Hands, which
 “ here upon our Knees do yield unto thy divine Ma-
 “ jesty from the bottom of our Hearts, our most humble
 “ Thanks for thy continual budding Benefits daily ex-
 “ hibited to us; but especially for that it hath pleased
 “ thy Holy Spirit to move and stir the Heart of Henry
 “ Tooley, deceased, late Merchant of this Town, to
 “ will and give Lands and Possessions, sufficient for the
 “ Relief of us thy poor Servants, and to the perform-
 “ ance of several other Deeds of Charity about this
 “ Town. And further we pray to endow from time to
 “ time with thy Grace, all those Persons that now have,
 “ or

" or hereafter may have the Dispositions of the Profits
 " of the said Lands and Possessions, as this Work well
 " begun, may be for ever continued; to the comfort of
 " us thy poor Creatures, and to the setting forth of thy
 " Honour and Glory. God save and preserve the
 " Queen's Majesty, her Heirs, and Successors, and Sir
 " Nicholas Bacon, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great
 " Seal of England, and his Offspring, Devisor, and
 " Maker of the Ordinences for well executing of the
 " Will of the said Henry Tooley; and John Southwell,
 " Esq; Richard Bryde, Gent. and William Dandy;
 " Merchant, Executors of the said Henry Tooley's Will,
 " and the Bailiffs and Burgessees of the Town of Ipswich,
 " appointed to see the Execution of the same Will.
 " Amen."

These poor people are paid upon the Tomb of Mr
 Henry Tooley every Friday Morning, at the Church of
 St. Mary Key, where Divine Service is performed, for
 which the Minister has 4l. per ann. and the Sexton or
 Clerk 20s. for tolling the Bell.

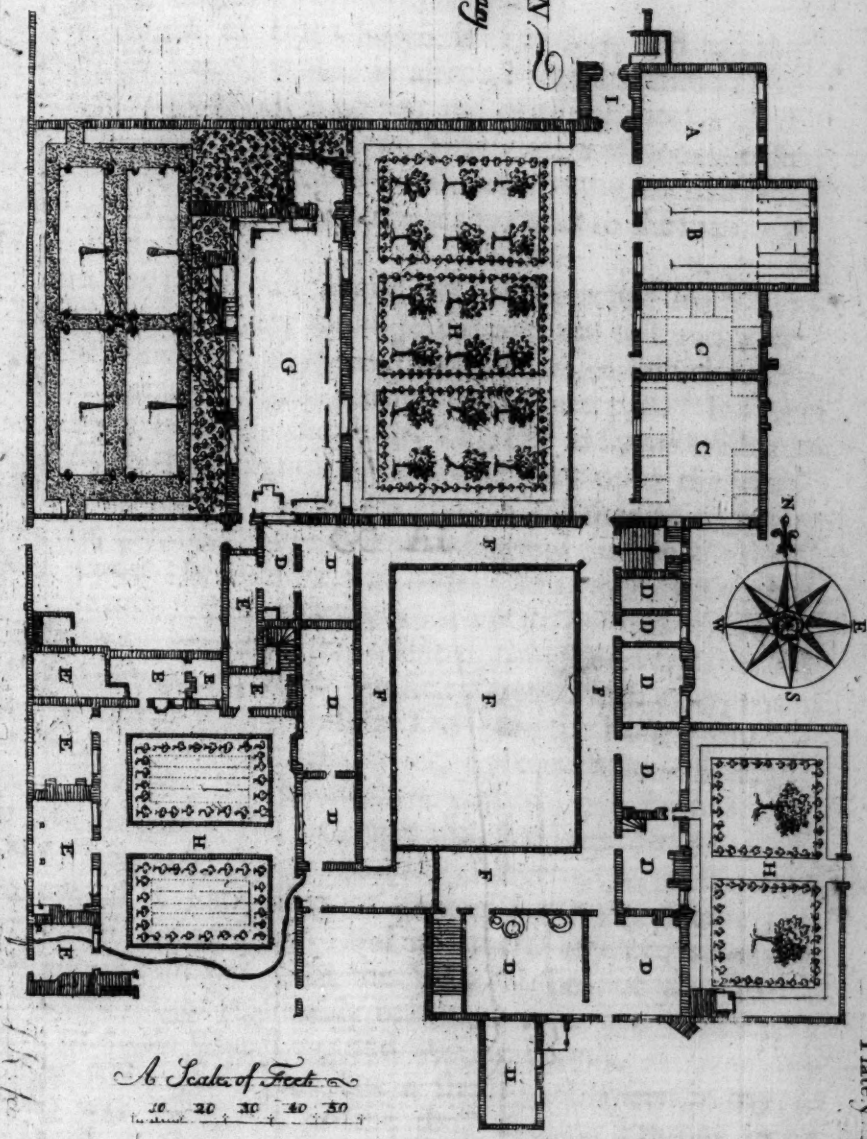
*Upon Plate I. is represented a Plan of what now remains
 of this Hospital.*

St. James's Church and the Priory Church at Bury St. Edmund's.

THIS Church is built of free-stone, and is a very
 good Gothic building, particularly the west end of
 it, which is extremely beautiful. The inside is very neat,
 well seated, and kept as clean as any church in England;
 a thing however trifling in itself, is very worthy of imi-
 tation. It was built in the reign of King Edward VI.
 who gave 200 l. (a very considerable sum at that time)
 towards the building of it, as appears from the following
 inscription, which is upon the west wall, within-side the
 Church: " Our most noble Sovereigne Lorde Edward 6,
 " by

EXPLANATION

- A Vestibule and B. Library
- B Chapel.
- C Buriall.
- D Church Hospital.
- E Foundation.
- F Cloister.
- G Summer Walk.
- H Gardens.
- I Towers.



A Scale of Feet
 0 10 20 30 40 50

18 JA 53

by the Grace of God Kynge of Englande, France and Ireland, Defendour of the Faith, and in Earth of the Church of Englande and also of Ireland, the supream Hed, of his godly Devotion gave to the finishing of this Church ccl, and also xxi, yerlye for the Mayntenance of a Free Grammar-Schole within this Town, at the humble Suit of John Eyre and Christopher Payton, Esqrs."

The length of this Church is 137 feet, and of the chancel 56 feet 8 inches, in all 198 feet 8 inches: The width of the Church is 69 feet and of the chancel 27 feet 5 inches: There are but two Monuments of note within this Church, both lately erected, one to the memory of Lord Chief Baron Reynolds, and the other to the memory of his Lady.

The Steeple stands above 30 feet detached from the Church, and is a very strong building, the east and west sides of which are supported by two large semicircular arches, through which coaches oftentimes pass. It was formerly a Portal to the Priory Church, as seems evident from some emblematical figures which are upon the west side of it; the first of which (on the left-hand side and near the foundation) represents Mankind in their fallen state, under the dominion of Satan; the other (which is over the arch) their deliverance from his bondage: The former was very aptly represented (but now very much defaced) by the figures of our first Parents, with a Serpent twined round them, and the Devil on the back ground insulting Adam; but the latter, by our Saviour sitting within a circle, in a triumphant posture, and supported by two Angels. But although this strongly confirms its having been a Portal to the Priory Church, yet it seems to carry in it something of greater Antiquity than any other Building in Bury; and was there any probability that this Town was once the Villa Faustini of the Romans, we might reasonably believe that it was built by some of those flourishing and warlike People.

The Abby (of which but a small part is seen in my Print) was once, one of the most famous Priories in England, the beauty and largeness of which may partly

be seen by the ruinous Walls now standing, particularly the Abby Gate, which is a most curious piece of workmanship, and no small ornament to the Town; and it is great pity but that care should be taken to keep it from crumbling into dust, which it must inevitably do in a few years, if some means are not used to prevent it. Within-side of this Gateway were many curious groined Arches, and there now remain very perfect, the Arms of England, Westminster and Brotherton.

The original Founder of this Abby was Sigebert King of the East Angles, A. D. 633, and about the time that Christianity was planted here by Felix the Burgundian, who having quitted his crown, retired to this place, and took upon him a religious life; but after the death of that Prince, we have no certain account of the state of this Place till A. D. 903, when the Body of St. Edmund King of the East Angles (from whom this Town took its Name) was translated from Hoxne hither, for where it was that this most Christian King was cruelly shot to death with arrows by the Pagan Danes, because he would not renounce his Faith in Christ. He was first interred at Hoxne, but afterwards removed hither, and buried in the Priory Church, which was then a large wooden building, afterwards reduced to ashes by the fury of Suenas a Pagan Danish King; but when Canute his Son had conquer'd this Kingdom and gotten possession of the English Crown, being terrified (as 'tis said) by a vision of St. Edmund, and in religious devotion to expiate for his Father's Sacrilege, he rebuilt it in a more sumptuous manner, enriched it with divers Benefactions, and offered his Crown upon the Martyr's Tomb. 'Tis the Ruins of the West End only of this Church which is represented in the Print. The Remains of this Church are now converted into several good dwelling-houses, and one part of it is no better use than that of a Stable. Such are the Alterations which Time makes, even in the most sacred and magnificent Structures.

* Vide Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 504.
† Weaver's Flin. Mon. p. 721.
The

* The Priory was endowed with so many Estates, Royalties and Immunities by St. Edmund, Theored, Bishop of London, King Canute, and others, that this Abby was inferior to very few in Revenues, and to none in England as to Situation, Buildings, Ecclesiastical Exemptions, or Civil Franchises and Liberties. In the Valuation, 26 King Hen. VIII. its yearly Income was computed at 1659 l. 13s. 11d. by Dugdale; but by Speed, at 2336 l. 16s. The Site of it was granted the 2d of Queen Elizabeth to John Eyre, but it is now the Estate of Sir Robert Davers, Bart.

† Among the Persons of note which were buried in this Priory were, the Bodies of St. Edmund, Allan Earl of Britain, obiit An. 1093; Thomas Brotherton, fifth Son of King Edward I. Anno 1338; Thomas Beauford, (Son of John of Gaunt) Duke of Exeter and Knight of the Garter; Mary, Queen of France, obiit An. 1533; and John Boon, Abbot of this Monastery, who died the 9th of King Edward IV.

LAVENHAM CHURCH.

THIS Church is one of the best pieces of Gothic Architecture, if not the most beautiful Fabrick in its kind of any in the County of Suffolk; it is situated on a rising Hill at the West End of the Town, is chiefly built with Free Stone, and the rest very curious Flint Work; it is adorned with variety of carved Work in the Gothic Taste, and a great number of Coats of Arms, Cyphers and Inscriptions, which undoubtedly were the Characteristicks of those generous Persons by whose pious Munificence it was erected. The Roof is well carved, and the two Pews belonging to the Earls of Oxford and the Springs, were hardly to be equalled by any in K. Henry VII's Chapel in Westminster, and have their Arms upon them in many Places; that belonging

* Vide Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 504.

† Weever's Fun. Mon. p. 725, 726.

to the Springs is pretty intire *, but the other is much defaced, yet there now remains upon it the Arms of Sherrard Lord Harbourough, and the Arms of Clare. The Church (which is kept very neat) is 94 Feet 6 Inches long, and 68 Feet wide, the Chancel and Chapels 36 Feet long, and 71 Feet wide, besides the middle Isle of the Church, which is continued 26 Feet to the Altar, so that the whole length of the Church is 156 Feet 6 Inches; the Steeple is 141 Feet high and 42 Feet in diameter, and in it are six large Bells, of which the Tenor has such an admirable Note as not many Steeples in England have the like. It weighs but 23, but sounds like a Bell of 40 hundred weight.

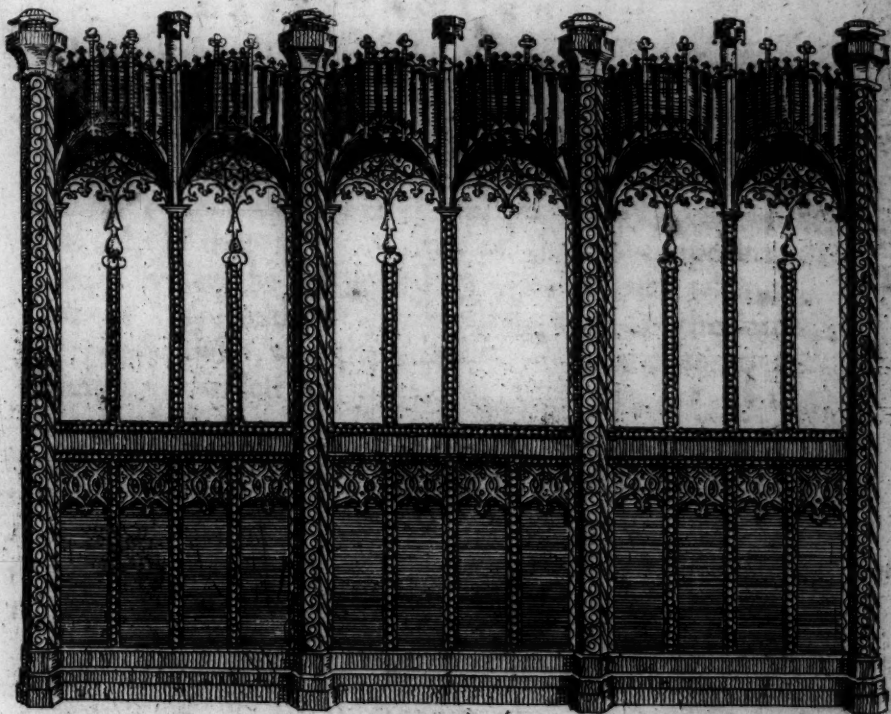
This Steeple is an admirable piece of workmanship, and altho' it may vie with almost any piece of Gothic Architecture in this Kingdom, both for Strength and Beauty; yet it is the opinion of experienced Architects, that it never was finished, but that some small Spires were to have been put upon the Corners, or some other things as uniform and agreeable.

That some of the DeVeres, Earls of Oxford and the Springs (who were rich Clothiers in this Town) were the principal Founders of this Building, is very evident from their Arms being put upon so many places of it, but which of them it was, or when it was begun, we have no certain account †, but we are told “ that in “ the time of one Tho. Spring (a rich Clothier) this “ Church was old and decayed, whereupon he gave “ CCL. towards the repairs, and his posterity joining “ with the Earls of Oxford, the posterity of his daughter finished it;” and || Mr. Weever says that Tho. Spring, surnamed the rich Clothier, died in A.D.M.D.x, and was buried under a Monument on the North Side of the Chancel, and that he built both the South and North Chapels, on each Side of the Chancel, but herein he must be mistaken, as appears from the following Inscriptions which are in two legends near the top of the

* See Plate II. Fig. 1.

† Vid. Mag. Brit. Hib. Antiqua & Nova, p. 117.

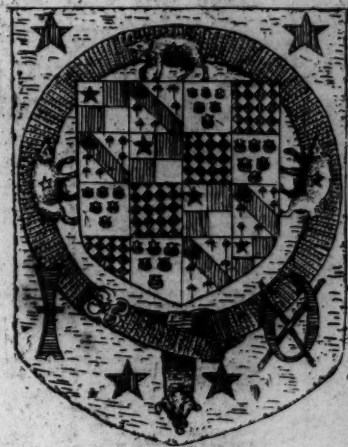
|| Vid. Weever's Fun. Mon. p. 767.



Figy 1.



J. H. s. Figy 2nd



Figy 3.rd

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saïd Chapels. That on the South side is, *Orate pro anims Thomæ Springe Armig et Alicie uxoris ejus qui istam Capellam fieri fecerunt Anno Domini CCCC viceffimo quinto*; and that on the North side is, ————— *Simonis Branchi et Elizabet— uxoris ejus qui istam Capellam fieri fecerunt*, so that in the former of these Inscriptions, it is very evident he was mistaken as to the time when this part of the Building was erected, and in the latter, the person who was the founder of it, and as to the Monument which he mentions, there are not at this time the least traces of it to be found. In the Vestry is an old Monument* and upon it this Inscription. *Orate p aibz Thomæ Sprynge qui hoc Vestibulum fieri fecit, in vita sua et Margarete uxor ei. A. D. Millimo CCCCLXXXVI. et p dea— Margaret e obiit — die Mess — A. D. Millimo CCCCLXXXIV. — quor aiabz ppiciet De Amen.* From hence it appears that this Thomas Spring built the Vestry, and I think, in all probability, that he, joining with some of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford (who were then Lords of the Honour of Lavenham) began to lay the foundation of this curious Structure, and that their descendants finished it; what strengthens this my conjecture is the different quarterings of the Arms, &c. upon the Building. Upon the Steeple are the Arms of De Vere, quartered with those of Nevil, Howard and Montague, which I take to be the Arms of John de Vere, the 13th Earl of Oxford, who died A. D. 1513, and was † High Chamberlain and Admiral of England in the reign of King Edward IV. He married Margaret the daughter of Richard Nevil Earl of Salisbury, and as he was Heir Apparent to both the Title and Estate of John De Vere his Father, had a right of quartering the Arms of his Mother, who was the daughter of Sir John Howard, Knt. (Uncle to the first Duke of Norfolk of that name) as he had also of quartering the Arms of his Wife's Mother, who was the daughter of Thomas Montague the 4th Earl of Salisbury, and what confirms me moreover in this opinion, is, because the

* See Plate II, Fig. 2.

† Vid. York's Heraldry.

Arms are not in a Garter, and he was not a Knight of that noble Order; and further, because the same Mark which is upon the Monument of Thomas Spring in the Vestry, is upon several Places of the Steeple near the foundation; however, I submit this to the learned and curious Antiquarians, and only offer this as my own poor conjecture.

Upon the Steeple also are the Arms of Monthermer, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and the Episcopal Arms of Canterbury and London, and upon the top of it 26 Coats with the Arms of the Springs only.

The Porch is a most curious piece of Architecture, very highly enriched, and on it are six Shields all within Garters, with the Arms of the De Vere's impaled and quartered, with the Arms of many of the most noble Families in this Kingdom; they are adorned with Boars, which were the Supporters of the De Vere's Arms, and upon one of them, (i.e. the fifth Shield) * are the Letters I and O probably the initial Letters for the Name of John the 14th Earl of Oxford, who was Knight of the Garter, and who married the Daughter of Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk †, and died A.D. 1529, and in all probability was at the sole expence of building this Porch, and also, it is very likely that he, joining with the above Thomas Spring who built the South Chapel, carried the rest of the Building into execution.

I shall in this place make a short digression, and give an Explanation of these Arms upon the Porch, as it may be of some amusement to those who should choose to examine them upon the Building; and though they are not painted shall blazon them in their proper colours. In the first Shield (to the left-hand) are eight Coats quarterly, First, the Field is azure, three Crowns or, within a Bordure argent (which was an addition to the Arms of Robert De Vere, Marquis of Dublin, and ninth Earl of Oxford, by King Richard II. who created him Duke of Ireland, and gave him that Kingdom and the Sovereignty of it during his Life.) Secondly, De Vere, viz. quarterly gules and or, upon the first a Mul-

* See Plate II. Fig. 3.

† Vid. Dugd. Baron. p. 119.

1st argent. Thirdly, Ingelram de Coucy, Earl of Bedford, viz. Barry of six vaire and gules. Fourthly, Saer de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, viz. a Fess, in chief a File of 11 points. Fifthly, De Vere as the 2d. Sixthly, De Vere, as the 1st. Seventhly, as the 4th. Eighthly, as the 3d.

In the second Shield is De Vere impaled with a Fess between two Chevrons.

In the third Shield is De Vere impaled with four Coats quarterly; the First, Nevil, ermine, a Saltire gules. Secondly, Plantagenet, Earl of Warren and Surry, viz. Checky or and azure; the 3d as the 2d; the 4th as the 1st.

In the fourth Shield, De Vere impaled with the Arms of Howard Duke of Norfolk, viz. Gules on a Bend inter six Cross crosetts Fitchie argent, an Escurcheon or, thereon a demi Lion in a double Tressure, counterflory, pierced through the Mouth with an Arrow, gules.

In the fifth Shield are 16 Coats quarterly, First De Vere, second Howard, third Eastoft, viz. fable six Escalops, three, two and one, or; fourth Fitz-Williams, Lozengy, argent and gules; fifth Howard, sixth De Vere, 7th as the 4th, 8th as the 3d, 9th as the 3d, 10th as the 4th, 11th as the 1st, 12th as the 2d, 13th as the 4th, 14th as the 3th, 15th as the 2d, 16th as the 1st.

In the sixth Shield, eight Coats quarterly, First De Vere, second Howard, third Montague, Earl of Salisbury, viz. argent three Lozenges in Fess gules; fourth, Nevil Earl of Salisbury, viz. gules a Saltire argent, a Label of three points gobonated argent and azure; fifth Howard, sixth Howard, the 7th as the 4th, the 8th as the 1st.

In the Church Windows are these Arms painted upon the Glais, viz. six Coats quarterly, First De Vere, second Howard, third Tiptoft, viz. argent a Saltire engrail'd, gules; fourth Scrope, viz. azure a Bend or; and one now obliterated, all within a Garter, with the Motto *Hani soit qui mal y pense*.

There are also the Arms of De Ewes, viz. Or three Cater Foils pierced gules, impal'd with Simonds, viz.

Party

Party per Fefs sable and argent, a Pale and three Tree-foils counter-charged; also the Arms of Spring, viz. argent on a Chevron inter three Mascles gules, as many Cater Foils or; and also the Arms of Copinger, viz. of six pieces or and gules, on a Fefs azure three Plates.

* On the Left-hand Side of the Altar is a very curious Monument of alabaster and marble, painted and gilded, erected to the Memory of the Rev. Mr. Henry Copinger, which I have represented in Plate III. There are the Figures of himself, Wife, and twelve Children, also two Angels, each having a Scroll in his Hand; in one of which is, *Dilecti accipite Coronam Vitæ*, in the other, *Mortui venite ad Judicium*; over one Angel (upon the Corona of the Cornice) is, *Novissimus Lætus Sepulchrum*, and over the other, *Viventes sequentur Mortuos*. In a large Pannel on the Left-hand Side is this Inscription.

Sacrum Memoriae

Henrici Copingeri antiquissima Copingerorum Familia in agro hoc Suffolcienci oriundi, hujus Ecclesie quadraginta et quinque Annos Pastoris Pacifici, fidelissimi et vigilantissimi, Monumentum hoc, Amoris et Pietatis ergo dilectissima Uxor Anna, Marito optime merenti beu invita superstes mærens posuit.

Amans Maritus prae sacundus Pater,

Sancti pius Pastor Gregis.

Qui sensa dextre codicis docuit sacri,

Nec voce quam vita magis.

Qui largâ abundè pavit indigos manu

Securus annonæ domi.

Hic plenus annis plenior Deo jacet,

Secum polo gregem trabens.

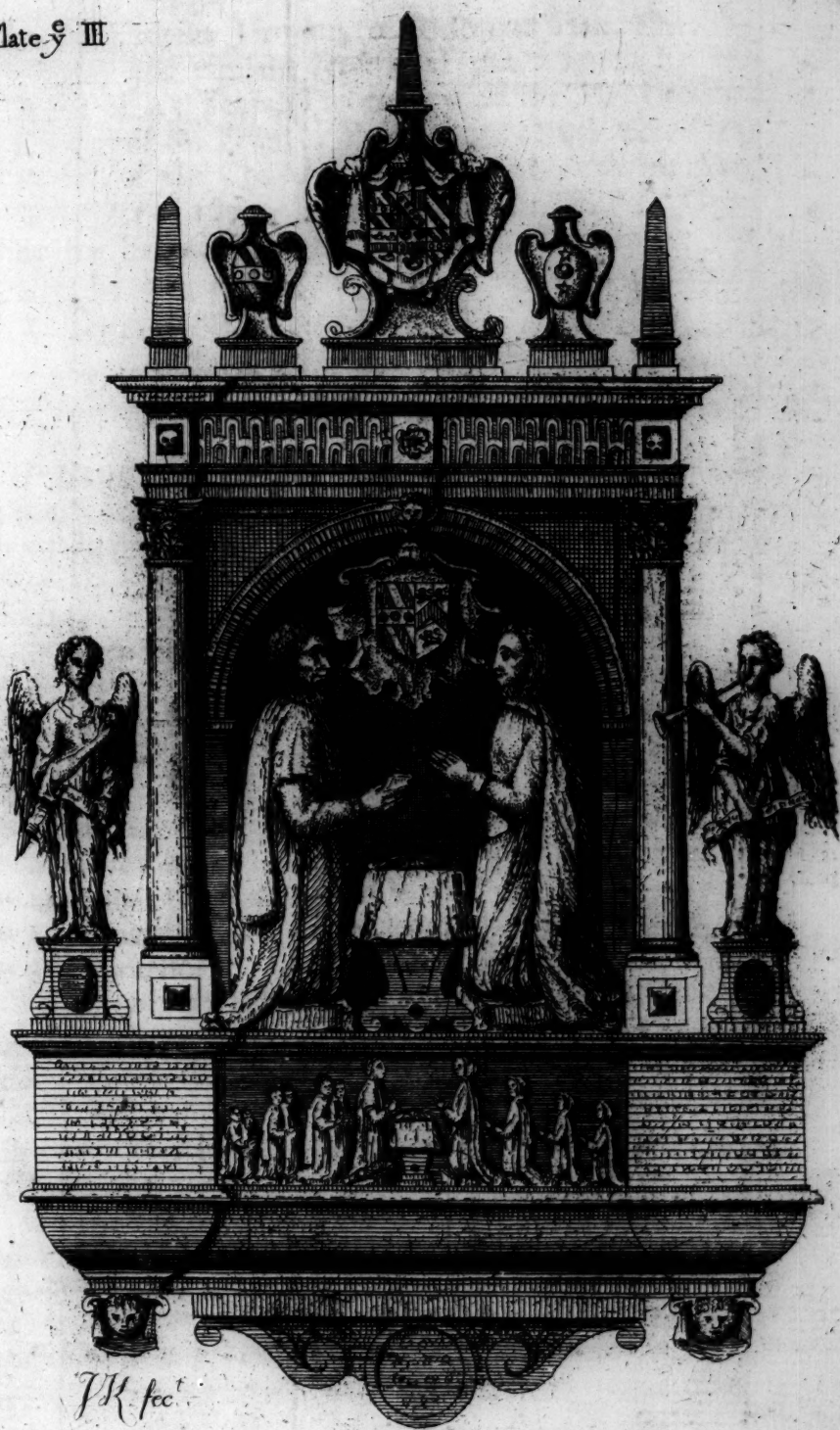
Mutus jacet: Sed lingua quæ vivo decus,

Vitam paravit mortuo.

And on the Right-hand Side this Inscription:

" This Monument was erected at the sole Costs of
 " Mrs. Ann Copinger, in Memory of her dear Husband
 " the Reverend, Learned and Godly Divine Mr. Henry
 " Copinger, fourth Son of Henry Copinger, of Buxhall
 " in this County, Esq; by Agnes his Wife, Daughter

* See Plate III.



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“ to Sir Thomas Jermine, of Rusbrook Hall, Knt. the
 “ painful and vigilant Rector of this Church by the
 “ Space of 45 Years, Prebendarie of the Metropolitan
 “ Church of St. Peter in York, Lord of the Town and
 “ Patron of the Church of Buxhall, who married Ann,
 “ Daughter of Henry Fisher, of Linne in Norfolk, Gent.
 “ by her he had eight Sons and four Daughters, and
 “ after he had lived godly 72 Years, died peaceably
 “ 21 Dec. Anno 1622.”

Under all is this Inscription:

Iustorum Memoria Benedicetur.

* Dr. Fuller tells us this Story of Mr. Copinger, That “ Dr. Reynolds, who had been Minister of it, revolting to Rome, the Earl of Oxford, who was Patron of it, presented one Mr. Copinger, but upon this Condition, that he should pay no Tythes for his Park, being almost half the Land of the Parish. Mr. Copinger told his Lordship, That he would rather return the Presentation, than by such a sinful Gratitude betray the Rights of the Church. Which Answer so affected the Earl, he reply’d, I scorn that my Estate should swell with Church Goods. But notwithstanding these Words, the Earl’s Successor contested the Right, and it cost Mr. Copinger 1600l. to recover it, and leave it to the quiet Possession of his Successors.”

From this Mr. Henry Copinger is descended the Lady of John Moore, of Kentwell-Hall in Long-Melford, Esq; who is the present Lord of the Manor of Lavenham; but the Living is in the Presentation of the worshipful the Master and Fellows of Caius College in Cambridge.

In the North Isle is a small Monument, with a Man and Woman engraven in Brass, from his Mouth proceeds a Label which has these Words upon it, *In manus*

* Vide Mag. Brit. Hib. Antiqua & Nova, p. 177.

thus dñe comando spiritum meum, and underneath this
 Inscription:

Contynuall prayse these lines in Brasse,

Of Allaine Dister here,

A Glothier vertuous while he was

In Lavenham many a Year;

For as in Lyse he loved best,

The poor to cloathe and feede,

So with the Riche and all the rest,

He neighbourly agreed;

And did appoynte before he dyed,

A special yearly Bent,

Whiche shoulde be every Whitsontide,

Amongst the poorest spent.

Et obiit Anna Dm 1534

But whatever this Benefaction was, it is now lost, and nobody either willing or able to give any Account of it.

There is also in the Chancel an old Gravestone, which had formerly a Saxon Inscription upon it, but the Letters are now too much defaced to be made out; and in the Church-Yard is an odd jingling Epitaph on a Tomb erected over one John Wiles, Hatchelor, who died A.D. 1694.

Quod fuit esse quod est, quod non fuit esse quod esse

Esse quod est non esse, quod est non est erit esse.

I have also added a Plan of this Church, as it is such a regular and curious Piece of Architecture, which see, Plate IV.

BLITHBURGH CHURCH

and PRIORY.

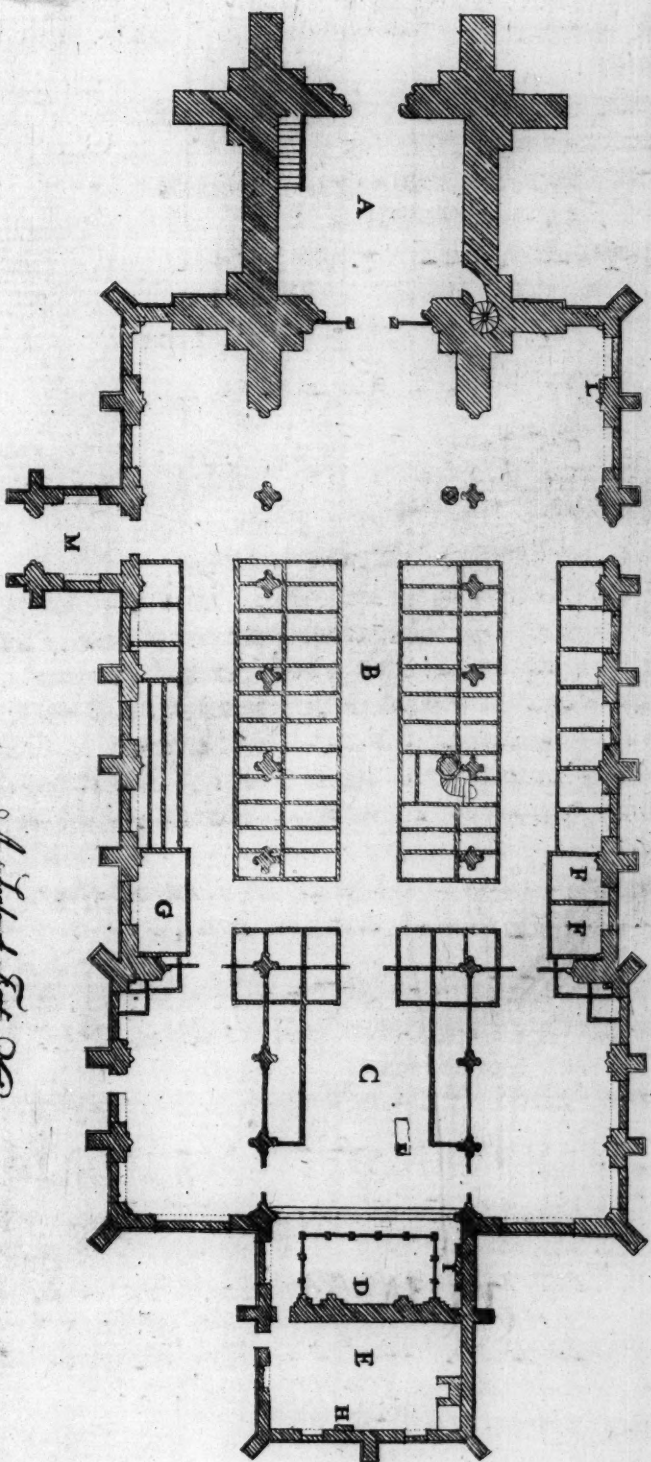
THIS Church is a curious Building and seems to be a very old one; it was made eminent for a College of Prebendaries founded by King Henry I. who granted it to the Canons of St. Osyth in Essex*. This

* Vid. Tan. Not. Mon. p. 513.

A. The Steeple.
B. Church.
C. Chancel.
D. Altar.

E. Vestry.
F. Springs Seat.
G. De Vere's Seat.
H. Monum. of Spring.

I. Monum. of Coppinger.
K. A very old Grave Stone.
L. Monum. of Differ.
M. Porch.



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24. 40.

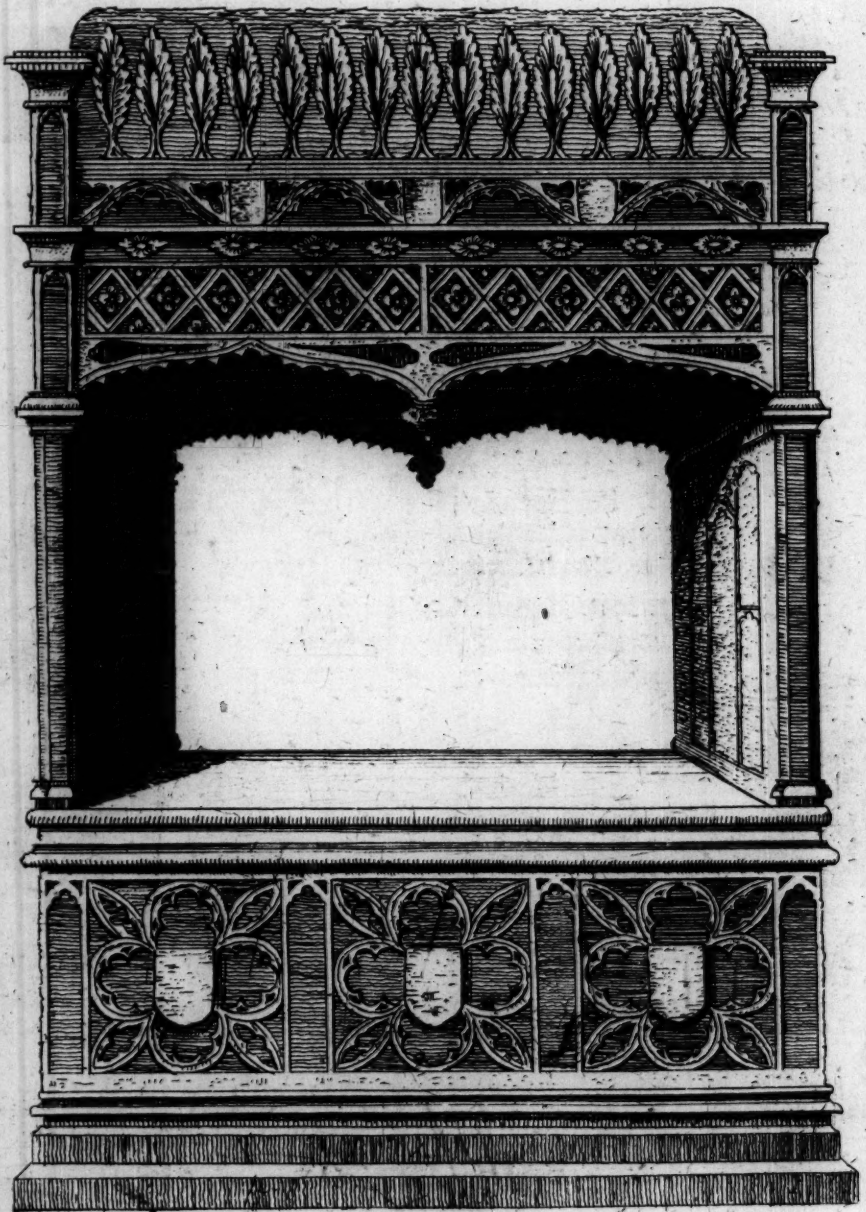
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Jos. Kirby Sculp.

Priory was of the order of Black Canons, and was dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and valued the 26 K. Hen. VIII. (about which time herein were five Religious) at 48l. 8s. 10d. per ann, and was granted 30 of the same King to Sir Arthur Hopton. It is now the Estate of Sir Charles Blois, Bart. who is also Patron of the Church.

This Town (though now a very mean Village) is a place of great antiquity, of which the word Burgh, which signifies a walled Town or Castle, is an evidence; and that it was a place of note formerly is also evident, from the many Roman Urns which have been dug up here these late years, and also in the Saxon times. The Goal was kept here for the division of Beccles; but it is moreover memorable for being the Burial Place of Anna King of the East Angles, and Firminius his Son, who (if common report may be credited) lies buried in this Church, in the North Side of which they shew you a Tomb, which they say, was erected to his Memory. I remember that about sixteen years ago an Inscription upon Paper was put over it, signifying the Time and Manner of his Death, and that he was interred in that very Place. † I have added a Print of this Tomb, and leave it to the curious and learned Antiquarians to judge whether it was his Mausoleum or not, and also the Print of another, which some would imagine was erected over Firminius his Son; which see Plate VI. He was slain with his Son Firminius, in a pitched battle, between him and Penda a Pagan, who was King of Mercia, which was fought near this Place, A. D. 654; of which bloody action an ancient Poet thus sings:

Penda anone, his hoste wyth hym he led
And on Anna came fyrst with mykle pryde
Kinge of East Englonde, whos dowter Egfred wed
And slew hym

Mag. Brit. & Hib. Antiqua & Nova, p. 193.

† See Plate V. Fig. 2.

Vide Weever's Fun. Mon. p. 760. Camb. Brit. p. 374.
But Rapin says that he died whilst he was preparing to go to War with Penda. Vide Rapin, Vol. I. p. 56.

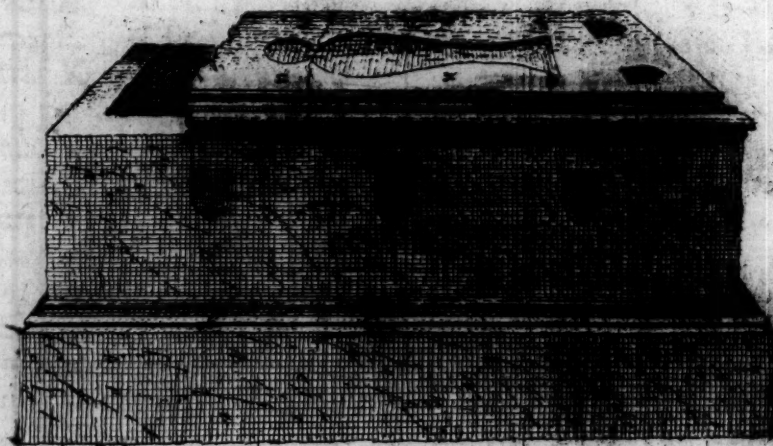
* Anna was a man of great virtue, and father of a blessed issue, and one of the most famous Kings of the East Angles; he had two Sons, Firminius, who was slain with him, and Erkenwald, who was Abbot of Chertseie and Bishop of London; and he had four Daughters, who were all remarkable for their eminent virtue; the eldest, whose name was Etheldred, was first married to Tombert a Nobleman, and afterwards to Egfrid King of Northumberland, and lived with them both in perfect Virginity, notwithstanding all their entreaties and allurements to the contrary; and having got a release from her last Husband she retired to Ely, and was afterwards made Abbess thereof, where she died and was buried, and has been known to posterity by the Name of St. Audrie. His second Daughter (whose Name was Sexburgh) was married to Ercombert King of Kent, by whom she had two Sons and two Daughters; but after the Death of her Husband, she took upon her the habit of a Nun, and succeeded her Sister Etheldred as Abbess of Ely, where she died and was interr'd; their youngest Sister Withgith was also a Menchion with them in the same Monastery; and such was their piety and virtue, that they were all canoniz'd for Saints. Ethilburghe his third Daughter, was made Abbess of Barking in Essex, which was built by her Brother Erkenwald Bishop of London, wherein she lived and lastly died.

The Windows of this Church are very numerous, and were once extremely beautiful, as may now partly be seen by what remains of the painted Glass; they were adorned with a great many Coats of Arms, of which the following are now remaining intire; 1. argent a Chevron azure, in chief a Label ermine. 2. or three Chevrans gules, a Label of three points azure. 3. azure a Chevron or. 4. azure a Bend or. 5. argent a Fess inter six Croscrosetts fitchee gules. 6. per pale, first, argent a Chevron azure; second, argent three Chevrans gules and a Label azure. 7. gules a Crois argent: And upon the Roof are near thirty Coats, painted upon boards, which are cut into the shape of Escutcheons; but these do not appear to have been of very long stand-

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AN S B S R S A L E

Fig^e 1^a



Fig^e 2^a

Fig^e 3^a



J. K. p. 1748.

BUNGAY CHURCH and PRIORY. 25

ing, nor yet to be done very correctly. The Roof is an exceeding good one, is painted and gilded, and upon it (in almost innumerable Places) are the Characters *I H S* (i.e. *Jesus Hominum Salvator*.) There are no remarkable Inscriptions now remaining, but there is one Stone in the form of a Cross, upon which is, *Orate pro Animabz* the rest defaced. * Mr. Weever says that there was interred in this Church the Bodies of William Collet, John Baret, Jone Ranyingham, John Ranyingham, Simon Todyng and Jone his Wife, and Roger Borcham and Kat. his Wife.

The length of this Church is 127 feet, and the width 54 feet 2 inches.

In the Porch (upon the Ceiling) is a Figure which is represented by Plate V. Fig. 3. round it a Label with this Inscription, *Orate pro animabz Johne Masin et Katherine uxoris eius*; and upon the Chancel is the Figure of a King sitting, and near the Foundation the Characters represented by Plate V. Fig. 1.

BUNGAY CHURCH and PRIORY.

THIS Church is a very neat Building, and the Steeple is a great ornament to the Town, it was built about the Year 1696, as appears from this Date being put upon the Roof in the South Isle of the Church: It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin: The length of it is 85 feet and the width 60 feet; it is principally built with flint-stones, and rusticated at the angles with free-stone. In it are two neat marble Monuments, one erected to the Memory of the Wife of Mr. John Van Kamp, and the other to Mr. Robert Scales; whose Epitaph, as he was a Benefactor to this Church, I shall here transcribe.

*M. S. annis .d. 1700 .m. 10 .d. 10
Roberti Scales generosi,
Quem optima indoles charum Hominibus
Et opera bona (uti speramus) Deo acceptum reddiderant.
Ducentas libras legavit.*

* Vide Weever's Fun. Mon., p. 761, 762.

26 BUNGAY CHURCH, and PRIORY.

*Ad extruendum in hac Ecclesiâ Organum, versus quod indi-
gitur. Supra hoc sepulchrum erectus.*
Didit insuper annuum redditum sexdecim librarum,
Aut ad Organum fortum rectum conservandum.
Dedit annuum redditum viginti Librarum,
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Clerico,
Publicas preces singulis Hebdomadis bis in hac ipsâ Ecclesiâ
perlegenti, et decem Pueros Latinam Linguam edocenti.
Dedit annuum redditum decem Librarum,
Ægno cuidam consanguinea quamdiu vixerit.
Dedit etiam duodecim Libras,
Ad Calicem Eucharisticum comparandum.
Obiit vii^o Die Novembris, Anno Dom. MDCXXVIII^o,
Ætatis sue XXIX^o.
Margarita, dilecta Coniux Roberti Scales,
Obiit xxii^o Die Maij, Anno Dom. MDCXXVI^o, Ætatis
sue XXI.

The other Church is a very old one, and was much damaged some Years ago by a violent storm of thunder and lightning, when the Steeple was split from the top to the bottom, and the Bells melted. It was the Priory Church, and was dedicated to the blessed Trinity. Upon the Steeple are the Arms of Westminster and Bury, Bigod, Brotherton, Montacute, Beauchampe, and Norris of Ricot: The Chancel is now in Ruins.

The Priory was founded by Roger de Glanvell and the Countess Gundreda his Lady, in the time of King Henry II. which was a Benedictine Nunnery to the honour of the blessed Virgin and the holy Cross. Here were in the time of King Edward I. a Prioress and fifteen Sisters Religious, but at the Dissolution not above seven Nuns, who had an yearly Income, fixed at 62l. 2s. 1d. per annum. This House was granted 29 King Hen. VIII. to Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk.

The Living of the Trinity is in the presentation of the Duke of Norfolk, and that of St. Mary in the Bishop of Ely.

• Vide Tan. Not. Man. p. 319.

The

(27)

The Tomb of THOMAS HOWARD Duke of Norfolk.

THIS Tomb is of Free-stone, and is in Framling-
ham Church, and was erected to the Memory of
Thomas Howard, the third Duke of Norfolk of that
name, who was Uncle to Queen Anna Bullen, the
Mother of Queen Elizabeth. He was the Son of that
noble and valiant Peer Thomas Howard Duke of Nor-
folk, who commanded the King's army in the memora-
ble battle of Flodden-Field, against the Scots, in which
they were totally defeated, and their King killed by two
wounds from an arrow and a bill, * for which signal ser-
vice he had an augmentation made to his Arms, viz. to
bear upon the Bend thereof the upper part of a red Lyon
(depicted as the Arms of Scotland are) pierced through
the Mouth with an Arrow, and was shortly after created
Duke of Norfolk and Lord Treasurer of England. His
Mother was Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir of Sir Frede-
rick Tilney, Knt. and Widow of Humphry Bouchier
Lord Berners.

In the 3d King Hen. VIII. he commanded one of
those Ships under his Brother the Lord Edward, then
Lord Admiral, when that famous Pirate Sir Andrew
Barton, Knt. was taken, and upon the Death of Thomas
Marques of Dorset, he commanded an army in Spain,
against the French; and in 5. King Hen. VIII. upon the
Death of his Brother the Lord Edward, in that attempt
upon Brest (being then Knight of the Garter) was created
Lord Admiral in his stead; whereupon, bringing the
fleet out of the harbour, he so scoured the seas, that not
a French fishing-boat dared venture forth. Upon the
invasion of King James IV. of Scotland, he landed with
5000 veteran men, and commanded under his Father in
the above mention'd memorable battle of Flodden-Field;
and at the same time that his Father was created Duke
of Norfolk, himself was honoured with the Title of
Earl of Surrey.

* Vide Dug Baron. p. 266.

28 TOMB of THO. HOWARD Duke of Norfolk.

In the 12th of King Hen. VIII. he was constituted Lord Deputy of Ireland; where amongst other things he repressed those interruptions of the O Neales and O Carrols, and governed so acceptably that he gained the love of all that Country.

In the 14th of King Hen. VIII. having fitted the Fleet he landed near Morleys in Britanny, forced the town and burnt it, and having wasted the country thereabouts went into Picardy to join with the Imperialists, then laid siege to Hesding; but the winter approaching, he quitted it again, and having burnt Marqure, and some other places near the English Pale, returned.

In the 14th Year of King Hen. VIII. 4. Dec. he was constituted Lord Treasurer, and upon the 6 of February following, was made General of the King's whole Army, then designed to march against the Scots; all this being in his Father's Life-time.

In 16 Hen. VIII. upon his Father's death he had a special Livery of his Lands, and was again made General of the Army.

In 21 Hen. VIII. upon the Fall of Cardinal Woolsey, he was one of the Lords who subscribed the Articles against that great Cardinal; and obtained a Grant from Pope Clement the VIIth's Bull, in Fee, of that Religious House at Felixtow, with all that belonged thereto, towards building those two famous Colleges of Oxford and Ipswich, which the Cardinal had begun.

In 24 Hen. VIII. he attended the King (amongst many of the Nobility) to Calais and thence to Boloin, where the King was most magnificently received by the King of France, and shortly after he was one of the chief Embassadors sent to the King of France, to accompany him to Nice, where the Pope and Emperor met him, and communed with his Holiness about the King's Divorce.

Upon 25 Hen. VIII. he was constituted Earl Marshal of England, and also Vice Roy of Ireland.

In 28 Hen. VIII. he marched with considerable forces into Yorkshire, to the assistance of the Earl of Shrewsbury,

TOMB of THO. HOWARD *Duke of Norfolk.* 29

bury, for the Suppression of that Insurrection there, called the Pilgrimage of Grace.

In 32 Hen. VIII. he was constituted Lieutenant-General of all the King's Forces beyond Trent: And shortly after sent Embassador into France to offer the Assistance of King Henry for the recovery of Millaine.

In 34 Hen. VIII. being made Captain-General in the North, he entered Scotland with an Army, and wasted the Marches thereof, and there staid a considerable time without any offer of Battle by the Scots.

And in 36 Hen. VIII. being made Captain-General of the Rereward of the King's Army, then designed for France; as also General of the whole till the King's coming over; he was sent to besiege Montrueil; also upon the King's advance to Boloine, he led the Van Guard of his Army, which was clad in Blue-Coats guarded with Red, having Caps and Hose party-colour'd and suitable.

But after all these great and signal Services, in 38 Hen. VIII. several of the Nobility, either out of Malice or Envy, took advantage of the King's weakness (he being then declining apace) and put jealousies into his head, of some danger from his greatness; and thereupon he was suddenly apprehended, and committed to the Tower, and the King was so highly incensed against him through sinister suggestions, that he did not only give order to seize his goods, but to advertise his Embassadors in foreign Parts, that he and his Son had conspired to take the Government upon them during his Life, and after his Death to get the Prince into their hands.

Of his great Merits, for his manifold Services both to the King and Realm (having been so famous for his noble exploits both in France and Scotland) that which hath been already said is Testimony sufficient; but notwithstanding all that he had done, and that he submitted himself with all humility to the King's Mercy, had not the death of the King (which happened soon after) prevented it, 'tis thought that he would have lost his Head, as his most noble Son the Earl of Surry did;

30 Tomb of Tho. Howard Duke of Norfolk.

the one (says Sir Walter Raleigh) whose deservings he knew not how to value, having never omitted any thing that concerned his own Honour or the King's Service. The other, never having committed any thing worthy of his displeasure. The one exceeding valiant and advised; the other no less learned and of excellent hopes. For they were both of them attainted by special Bills in the Parliament, which were passed not above eight days before the King's death, when his Son, the above Earl was beheaded, and the day before the King died the Warrant was sent to the Tower for his Execution; but as it was not thought proper to begin a new Reign with the Execution of one of the greatest Noblemen in the Kingdom, his Life was preserved, and being thus miraculously spared from a shameful and undeserved Death, he retired to Kenninghall in Norfolk, where he departed this Life A. D. 1534, and in all probability was buried in this place. The Chancel of this Church he began to build towards the latter End of the reign of King Henry VIII, but it was finished by King Edward VI. He married two Wives; the first was Anne, Daughter of King Edward the IVth; the second was Elizabeth, Daughter of Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham. This Monument is nine feet long, six feet wide, and five feet high, and is a curious Piece of Workmanship. Upon this Tomb are the figures of himself and one of his Dutcheffes, and at his feet a Lyon couchant, and about it in nitches are the figures of all the Apostles, and in the Collar of SS's upon his Shoulders is this Inscription, in the characters represented in the Print, *Gratia Dei sum quod sum*; i. e. by the Grace of God I am what I am. The Arms upon it are only his own paternal Coat, and neither of those belonging to his Dutcheffes are quartered with them.

The

The TOMB of HENRY FITZ-ROY, Duke of Richmond, &c.

THIS Tomb is in the same Church as the former, and also of Free-stone, and was erected to the Memory of Henry Fitz-Roy, Natural Son to King Henry VIII. His Mother was the Lady Elizabeth Talboyse, Widow of Sir Gilbert Talboyse, and Daughter of Sir John Blunt, Knight, a Lady for the rare Ornaments of Nature and Education, the most accomplished at that time *. He was born at Blackamor in Essex, in the tenth Year of King Henry's Reign, and was upon the 18th of June, in the 17th of K. Hen. VIII. first made Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, then advanced to the Dignity of Earl of Nottingham, and also the same day created Duke of Richmond and Somerset, being then but about six years of age; upon the same day also, he was constituted Lieutenant-General of all the King's Forces north of Trent, and Warden of the Marches of Scotland; likewise upon the 26th of July following, Admiral of England: And in the 19th Hen. VIII. had a new patent for his Wardenship of the Bordures of Scotland. In the 22d of Henry VIII. being made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Sir William Skeffington, Knt. (by reason of his tender years) was constituted his Deputy there. He made Henry Howard, Earl of Surry, his companion in his studies both in England and France, whereby so great a friendship was contracted betwixt them, that he married the Lady Mary, the Earl's Sister, and Daughter to Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, but never had carnal knowledge of her; for to the King's great grief this Prince died very young, July 24, A. D. 1536 (being then about seventeen years of age) and was buried at Thetford, leaving the King and his Dutcheſs mourning for him a long time after.

He was a Prince very forward in Arms, and of good literature and knowledge in the Tongues, and was thought to be, not only for agility of Body, but

* Vide Dugd. Baron.

32 TOMB of H. FITZ-ROY Duke of Richmond.

capacity of Mind, one of the choicest Youths of that Age: Unto him did Leland, that learned Antiquary, dedicate a Book of Copies, to instruct him to write the great and small Roman Letters; as appears from the following Hexastichon, to be found among Leland's Epigrams.

Ad Illustrissimum Henricum Ducem Richmondensem.

Quo Romana modo majuscula Littera pingi,

Pingi que possit Littera parva modo:

Hic Liber ecce tibi dignis monstrabit operis,

Princeps, Anon. Spes et Alumnus Gregis.

Qui tibi si placeat (quod certo spero futurum)

Maxima pro parvo Munere Dona dabis.

In small pannels round the Monument are represented in Baso Relievo, several of the most remarkable events in the Old and New Testament: Those upon the Print are, The Creation of Woman out of Man; Adam and Eve put in possession of Paradise; the Angel warning them of the dangerous Designs of Satan, and their Exclusion from that happy Place.

The length of this Tomb is 9 feet 2 inches, it is 5 feet wide, and 4 feet 9 inches high, and upon it are the Duke's own Arms, impaled and differently quartered with those of Howard. There are no Figures either of himself or Dutchess now remaining upon it, tho' very likely there formerly were some; but it is thought they were destroyed in the time of the Civil Wars.

The TOMB of HENRY HOWARD Earl of Surry.

THIS Tomb is also in Framlingham Church and was erected to the Memory of Henry Howard Earl of Surry, and of his Lady, who was Frances the Daughter of John de Vere Earl of Oxford: He was Son of the above Thomas the third Duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth Daughter of Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham.

In

TOMB of HENRY HOWARD *Earl of Surry.* 33

* In 34 of K. Hen. VIII. he march'd with an Army (whereof his Father had the command as Lieutenant-General) which in October in that Year, entered Scotland and burnt several Villages; and in 36 Hen. VIII. upon that Expedition to Boloine in France, he was Field Marshal of the English Army; and, after the winning thereof (being then Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter) was the 3d Sept. 37 Hen. VIII. constituted the King's Lieutenant and Captain General of all his Army within the Town and County of Boloine.

This Earl was of a ripe Wit and great Learning, being (saith Dugdale) the learnedst amongst the Nobility, and the most noble amongst the Learned, being also a Person very gracious with the People, expert in the Military Art, and esteemed fit for public Government: Which great Virtues, were too great Faults; for the King growing jealous of him was resolved to cut him off: Treason therefore was objected against him, and upon that surmise he was sent to the Tower with his Father. That which was the principal thing against him, was his bearing the Arms of Edward the Confessor with his own, and that a Servant of his had been in Italy with Cardinal Pole (a mortal enemy to this Kingdom) and was by him received at his return: For which he was arraigned at Guild-Hall, upon the 12th of January, 38 Hen. VIII. before the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Mayor and other Commissioners; but being a person of great understanding, sharp wit, and deep courage, he defended himself several ways; sometimes denying the accusations as false, and weakening the credit of his adversaries; sometimes interpreting the words wherewith he was charged, in a far different sense than they were represented. As to his bearing the Arms, he vouched the opinion of the Heralds therein, who justified that he had a Right to them: And upon producing a witness against him, who pretended, that upon discourse with him, wherein he used such high words, that "a braving Answer was returned," he made no other defence to the Jury than "that he left it to them to judge, whether it were probable that this man

* Vide Dugd. Baron.

" should

34 TOMB OF HENRY HOWARD *Earl of Surry.*

"should use such expressions to the Earl of Surry and
"he not strike him again." He pleaded Not Guilty;
but notwithstanding that, and the defence which he
made, the King being resolved that he should die, he
was found Guilty by a common Jury, and executed on
Tower-Hill nine days before the King's death. His
Body was first interr'd at the Chapel in the Tower, and
in the Reign of King James I. his Remainder of Ashes
and Bones was removed to this Place by his Second Son
Henry Earl of Northampton, who erected this Monu-
ment to his Memory.

This Monument is of alabaster and marble, painted
and gilded, and upon it are the Figures of himself and
Lady; and as he was beheaded, his Coronet is not upon
his Head but set upon the Tomb by his side; at the
Feet of him is a Lyon upon a Chapeau, with a Label
about his Neck; and at the Feet of his Lady a Boar;
being the Crests which belonged to those noble Families.
At one End are his two Sons, and at the other his three
Daughters, in a praying Posture; There are also, in
one Shield, the Arms of Howard quartered with those
of Brotherton, Warren and Mowbray, and in another,
the Arms of De Vere; and upon it the following In-
scription, in the square Pannel, viz.

*Henrico Howardo Thomæ secundi Ducis Norfolciæ Filio
primo genito, Thomæ tertii Patri, Comiti Suriae, et Georgiani
Ordinis Equiti aurato immaturè Anno Salutis Mpxlvi
abrepto; Et Francisca Uxori ejus, filia Joannis Comitis
Oxonie; Henricus Howardus Comes Northamptonie Filius
secundò genitus hoc supremum Pietatis in Parentes Monu-
mentum posuit.*

Anno Domini 1614.

And near the Bottom.

*Johanne Griffitho nuper Comiti
Northamptonie ab Epistolis curante.*

All these three Monuments (as well as several more
belonging to this noble Family, which are in this Church,
are kept extremely clean, and in good Repair.

The

The Tomb of WILLIAM Lord BARDOLF.

THIS Tomb is in Dennington Church, and is of Alabaster, painted and gilded, and was erected to the Memory of * William Lord Bardolf, who sometimes resided in this Place, and in A.D. 1437, founded a Chantry at Dennington for two Priests to celebrate divine Service every Day, at the Altar of St. Margaret in Dennington Church, for the good estate of himself and Joan his Wife, as also for their Souls after their Departure hence; and likewise for the Souls of King Henry the IVth and King Henry the Vth, and all the faithful deceased. He being Chamberlain to King Henry the VIth, did bear the Title of Lord Bardolf, though never summoned to Parliament: But by his Testament dated the 1st of December 1438, he styles himself Lord Bardolf, and bequeathed his Body to be buried with his Ancestors at Dennington aforesaid, before the Altar in the said Chapel of St. Margaret, and appointed that a thousand Masses should be celebrated for his Soul, by the several Orders of Friars in the Counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, allowing four-pence apiece for each Mass: He gave also to this Church, after the decease of Joan his Wife, a certain Mass-Book, call'd a Gradual, one Silver Censer, and one Legend; and appointed, that upon the carriage of his Corpse to Dennington, twenty Torches should be borne about it, at the entrance thereof into every Town through which it should pass; and that at his Months-Mind, (i. e. earnest Desire) 24 Torches, as also 24 Tapers, each of them weighing four pounds of Wax should burn about it, during the time of his Exequies and Mass; which 24 Torches to be carried by twenty-four of his own poor Tenants cloathed in Black, and 24 Tapers by twenty-four poor Women his Tenants, also cloathed in White, every one of them having eight-pence for their labour. Afterwards, by a Codicil dated

* From a M. S. in the Parsonage-House at Dennington.

36 **TOMB of WILLIAM Lord BARDOLF.**

the 8th of July next ensuing, he bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Church-Yard of Dennington afore-said, and within one Year after departed this life.

Upon the Tomb are the figures of himself and Lady, (who was the Daughter of Thomas Lord Bardolf, which Thomas was in the Infurrection in the time of King Henry IV, and which was carried on by Thomas, Earl Marshal and Nottingham, and Richard Scrope Archbishop of York,) at his Feet is an Eagle with Wings display'd, and at her Feet a Dragon: The length of the Monument is eight feet, and four feet the height.

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* From a M. S. in the Pastage House at Dennington.

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